

**BANK CREDIT SCHEME AND SUCCESS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
IN UGANDA. A CASE STUDY OF EQUITY BANK UGANDA LTD**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS AND
MANAGEMENT IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELORS DEGREE OF BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION OF KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

APRIL, 2017

DECLARATION

I, Kabaseven Marion declare that this research work is my original work and have not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning.


Signature: 

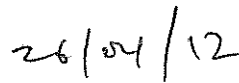
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APPROVAL

I confirm that the work reported in this research was carried out by the candidate under my supervision and has been submitted with my approval.

Signature:.....

Date:.....

DEDICATION

I like to dedicate this research report to my beloved parents Mr. Baguma Tibamwenda Lasto and Mrs, Ajuna Florence, my sister Kyomugisha Damali, my brothers Baguma Richard and Baguma David

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the Almighty God who has made my way clear and smooth in all situations including this research.

Special thanks goes to the administration of Kampala International University (KIU) for their support, guidance, advice and cooperation during the research completion.

Am also grateful to my lecturers in the faculty of economics and management for their tireless efforts towards my success of the research.

Lastly, my heart appreciation to my immediate friend while carrying out my research Ariho Africano, Kyomugisha Damali for great work in producing this report and all those who contributed towards the success of this research in one way or the other.

May the Almighty God bless you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ACRONYMS	x
ABSTRACT.....	xi
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.3 Purpose of the study	3
1.4 Objectives of study.....	3
1.4.1 General objective.....	3
1.4.2 Specific objectives.....	3
1.5 Research questions	3
1.6 Research hypothesis	4
1.7 Scope of the study	4
1.7.1 Geographical scope	4
1.7.2 Theoretical scope.....	4
1.7.3 Content scope.....	4

1.7.4 Time scope	4
1.8 Significance of the study	4
1.9 Definition of terms	5
CHAPTER TWO.....	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.0 Introduction.....	7
2.1 Conceptual framework	7
2.2 Evaluation process.....	8
2.3 Characteristics of Successful Development Projects.....	12
2.4 Project sustainability	13
2.5 Project quality management.....	14
2.6 Quality Assurance	16
2.7 Evaluation of development projects	17
2.8 Conducting evaluation of development projects	18
CHAPTER THREE	21
METHOLOGY	21
3.0 Introduction.....	21
3.1 Research design.....	21
3.2 Research Population	22
3.3 Sample Size	22
3.4 Sample procedure.....	23
3.5 Methods for data collection	23
3.5.1 Research instruments.....	23
3.6 Source of data	24
3.6.1 Primary data	24
3.6.2 Secondary data	24
3.7 Validity and Reliability	24
3.8 Data analysis	25
3.9 Ethical considerations.....	25

3.10 Limitations of the study	25
CHAPTER FOUR	26
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS.....	26
4.0 Introduction.....	26
4.1 Demographic factors	26
4.2 Social Economic factors	30
CHAPTER FIVE.....	45
CONCLUSIONS, SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS	45
5.0 Introduction.....	45
5.1 Conclusion	45
5.2 Summary of findings	45
5.3 Recommendations	46
5.4 Suggestions for Further Research	47
REFERENCES.....	48
APPENDICES.....	49
Appendix I: Questionnaires	49
Appendix II: Time Framework.....	52
Appendix III: Budget	53

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: gender of the respondents	26
Table 2: Age of the respondents	27
Table 3: level of education of the respondents	28
Table 4: marital status of the respondents	29
Table 5: The requirement of loaning followed for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd in Security of loan	30
Table 6: The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Period of payment.....	32
Table 7: The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Visit of guarantee.....	33
Table 8: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Sustainability of project.....	34
Table 9: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Social activities	36
Table 10: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Regular payment	37
Table 11: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Poverty regulation	39
Table 12: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Failed of project.....	40
Table 13: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Incapacity of payment.....	41
Table 14: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is big number of jobless.....	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: gender of the respondents.....	27
Figure 2: Age of the respondents.....	28
Figure 3: level of education of the respondents.....	29
Figure 4: marital status of the respondents.....	30
Figure 5: The requirement of loaning followed for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd in Security of loan	31
Figure 6: The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Period of payment.....	32
Figure 7: The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Visit of guarantee.....	34
Figure 8: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Sustainability of project.....	35
Figure 9: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Social activities	36
Figure 10: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Regular payment	38
Figure 11: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Poverty regulation	39
Figure 12: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Failed of project.....	41
Figure 13: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Incapacity of payment.....	42
Figure 14: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is big number of jobless.....	43

ACRONYMS

EBS	Equity Bank Services
EBL	Equity Bank limited
BOU	Bank of Uganda
BID	Business in Development
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
MDIs	Micro Deposit Taking Institutions
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
SPSS	Special Program for Social Scientists

ABSTRACT

This report is entitled “Bank Credit Scheme and success of entrepreneurial projects in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd”. The objectives of this study are; to determine the requirement of loaning followed by Equity Bank Uganda Ltd in terms of success of entrepreneurial Project. To find out the process through the successful projects are evaluated by the Bank, to determine the factors that negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and Success of entrepreneurial Projects that have borrowed from the Bank.

The study population comprised of 400 people, a sample size of 101 respondents was chosen, using simple random sampling method. Questionnaires were used in collecting both primary and secondary data. The collected data was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The findings shows the benefits of Bank Credit Scheme, participation of the peoples in Bank Credit Scheme and the factors negatively affect the success of bank Credit Scheme for project that have borrowed from the Bank. The study concluded that the Bank Credit Scheme and success of entrepreneurial Projects has impact positive in social economic development. It recommends that the Bank Credit Scheme policy should be well articulated to reflect the financial and human capacities, training and regular monitoring and evaluation.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the background, problem statement, purpose of the study, Specific objectives of the study, research questions, research hypothesis, scope, significance and operational definitions

1.1 Background of the study

The background of the study provided a frame of reference and explains the present situation with something about the history of Equity Bank Uganda Ltd or department where the study is taking place. The background description together with the mission and objectives ensures that there is a shared vision among all involved.

This shared vision also helped to put all things which are being demanded from Equity Bank Uganda Ltd and the Bank credit scheme for entrepreneurial projects staff into the right perspective.

The economic growth and the development are principal objectives aims by all the countries of the world. For this to make various strategies and policies have been defined.

The success of each strategy and policy is dependent on the need for the financial resources. So the development for the financial sector is so essential for financing the development. One of the major developments in the business World during the decade of the 90s was the globalization of markets. The emergence of a largely borderless World has created a new reality for all types of companies. Today, world trade is driven by global competition among companies for global consumers with the development of faster communication, transportation and financial transaction, time and distance are no longer barriers to global marketing.

The services developed in one country quickly find their way for other countries where they are finding enthusiastic acceptance. As in many developing countries in Banking Credit

Scheme for entrepreneurial Project play an important role in the process of economic growth and development by facilitating saving and channeling funds from savers to investors (George and Michael, 2006).

Equity Bank started its operations in 1984 as Equity Building Society. Its establishment was motivated by the desire to create a financial service provider, which would reach base with majority of the Ugandan population. The need to come up with the institution was out of the realization that most Ugandans lacked access to financial services or simply could not afford them. The initial focus was to offer mortgage services but in the early 1990's Equity Bank Services (EBS) changed its business focus to micro finance services. EBS grew to become a leading microfinance institution, providing a wide range of products and services. The growth in business volume and outreach necessitated the conversion to a commercial bank, which was dully registered on December 31, 2004 as Equity Bank limited (EBL).

Success should begin with potential customer needs, not with the production process and then success, should determine what goods and services are to be developed including decisions about the project making.

Success means finding attractive opportunities and developing profitable. Equity Bank Uganda Limited can be seen about relationship between Bank and costumers. Those are one of the things that make success of project making by Bank. There is no single best way to achieve success that works in all cases. Rather, the approaches of everything in success can be evaluated only in the context of customer being served. It is for this reason that one of the most important all marketing ideas is for targeting customers. Since this Uganda capital market is initiated by the government and still it is listing its bonds to stimulate the growth of the responsive attitude of the population, public and private investor towards this capital market. This study was investigated the reasons behind the low level of participation of local investors on the Projects making by the Bank (William D. Jerome B, 2001).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

One of the goals of financial institutions is to help the poor people to overcome the challenges of poverty and to meet the Millennium Economic development Goals through the use of Bank Credit Scheme for entrepreneurial Projects. Equity Bank is one of such institutions that have

come to the rescue of poor people from poverty by providing loans to individuals and cooperatives who have well designed their activities that can generate incomes to people and improve their standards of living. Despite the dedication of the Bank to finance income generating projects of the poor, many of them don't succeed in benefiting from Bank credit scheme. Therefore, some of the project proposals are rejected by the Bank due to a number of factors that come up after evaluation of the project. This study seeks to find out the criteria's or requirements for loaning, why some of the customer's success to get loans and others failed and to find out the process through which the entrepreneurial projects are evaluated.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study investigated the Bank Credit Scheme in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd to offer the loans to the entrepreneurial projects submitted by their borrowers.

1.4 Objectives of study

This study has the general objective and specific objectives

1.4.1 General objective

The objective of this study is to investigate the Bank Credit Scheme in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd to offer the loans to the entrepreneurial project submitted by their borrowers.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- i. To determine the requirement of loaning followed by Equity Bank Uganda Ltd in terms of success of entrepreneurial Project.
- ii. To find out the process through which successful projects are evaluated by the Bank.
- iii. To determine the factors that negatively affect the Success of projects that have borrowed from the bank.

1.5 Research questions

- i. What are requirement of loaning followed by Equity Bank Uganda Ltd in terms of entrepreneurial Projects?

- ii. What is the process through which successful projects are evaluated by the Bank?
- iii. What are factors that negatively affect the success of project that have borrowed from the Bank?

1.6 Research hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between the bank credit scheme and success of entrepreneurial projects in equity bank Uganda ltd

1.7 Scope of the study

1.7.1 Geographical scope

This study was carried out in Equity Bank Kampala/ Uganda. Uganda is a country across the border with Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Soudan and Somalia.

1.7.2 Theoretical scope

This study focused on Bank Credit Scheme and success of entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd.

1.7.3 Content scope

This study intended to determine the requirement of loaning followed by Equity Bank Uganda Ltd in terms of success of entrepreneurial Project, to find out the process through which successful projects are evaluated by the bank and to determine the factors that negatively affect the success of projects that have borrowed from the Bank.

1.7.4 Time scope

This research covered a period of four months that from February to May 2015.

1.8 Significance of the study

Result of this study expected to add into existing body of knowledge regarding the functioning of Equity Bank Uganda Limited. Furthermore, the results of this study contribute the knowledge to limited literature success appraisal in the field of Bank Credit Scheme and

entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Limited. It will provide a clear picture to Equity Bank for effective impact assessment framework which helps it to know the progress of their activities and make necessary actions on time.

To the Government

These study findings were given referent data opportunity to the government to encourage all its commercial banks to improve their Credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects in terms of success of economic development of Uganda.

To the Local population

This study helped the local population to know the requirements for their entrepreneurial Projects from banks and how to benefit from bank loans and how to work with the Bank.

To future researchers

The study contributed to the available knowledge as well as act as a basis for further research on the same subject.

1.9 Definition of terms

Bank; this is a financial establishment that invests money deposited by customers pays it out when required makes loans at interest and exchanges currency. It also referred to financial intermediary and money creator that creates money by lending money to the borrowers.

Bank loan: this refers to an amount of money by bank to the borrower usually on collateral security for certain period of time.

Bank credit: this is the amount of money available to company or individual from a banking institution. It's the aggregate of the amount of funds financial institution are willing to provide to an individual or organization.

Entrepreneur: this is a person who organizes and manages an enterprise especially the business, usually with considerate initiative an risk.

Entrepreneurship: is a process of starting a business or an organization. It also refers to the capacity and willingness to develop, organize and manage a business venture along with any of its risk in order to make profits.

Entrepreneurial project : this means an effort to develop or commercialize technology through research or technology transfer or investment of real or personal property or both including undivided and other interest therein, acquired by a gift or purchase, constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, improved furnished or equipped or any combination thereof by an institution of higher education or by others.

CHAPTER TWO

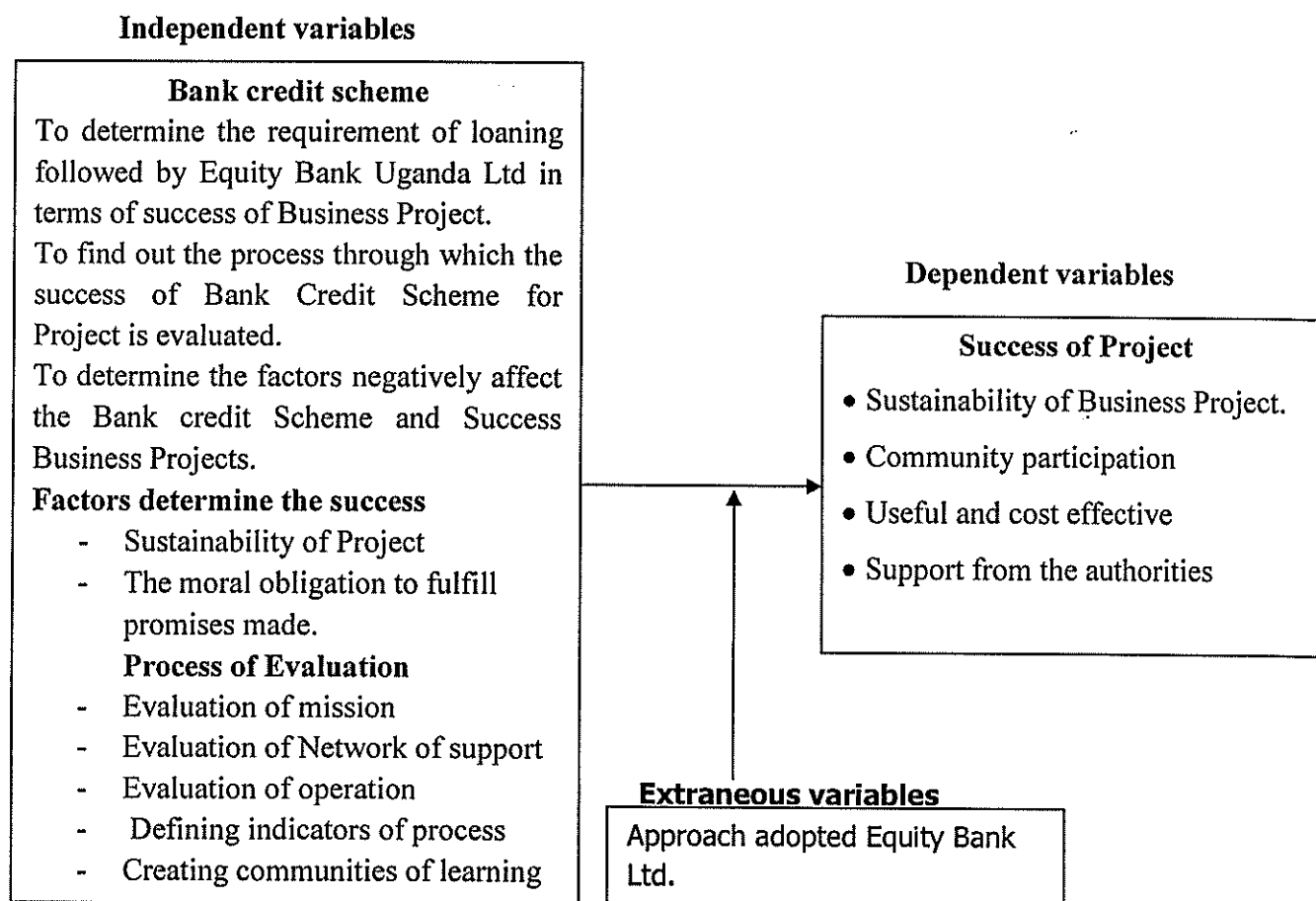
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the theories related to the topic under study. It presents the concepts and theories advanced by various scholars on organizational success in the field of Bank Credit Scheme and Success of entrepreneurial Projects in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd.

2.1 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework shows that there are independent variables and dependent variable under study. According to Raine (2006 P.6) the success of an organization is observed through the process of evaluation. In addition, the success of an organization is identified from the benefit.



Source: As Amended from (Raine 7

Raine (2006) asserts that evaluation is done through three stage of evaluation that consists of evaluating the mission, support networks, and operations. The second stage of evaluation consists of identifying the indicators of progress and in the third stage communities of learning are created. On the other hand, some of the reasons why impact assessment is important include; the need for continuous support, the moral obligation to fulfill promises made; the need for more collaboration, both regionally and translational; the ever-lengthening list of problems that must be addressed, yet a limited base of resources, and the generational changes that lie ahead.

As far as the success is concerned, Kotler (1984) that there are many challenges that the activities of banks in general and they are some which are particular to commercial banks. The successes to Equity Bank include; interest rates, customer's management and Projects making.

2.2 Evaluation process

Brodeur (2006) and Shenker (2005) concur with Raine (2006) that evaluating organizational success starts with the evaluation of the organization's mission, its network of support, and its operations. The second stage of evaluation of consists of defining the indicators that capture the organization's performance.

Stage one: Evaluating the mission, support networks, and operations

According to Herman as cited by Raine (2006), the proposed model for guiding an organization through this evaluation level is based on what is known as the strategic triangle. The strategic triangle model highlights the three key dimensions of any change-oriented social organization which must be aligned, namely; the mission and its value: the support network that the organization will draw upon in the service of the mission: and the organization's operational capacity in meeting its goals.

Table 1: Factors to consider in first stage of evaluation

Mission	Networks of support	Operational capacity
i. What are the challenges the Equity Bank trying to solve? ii. What is the level that Equity Bank is trying to move? iii. How effective are those programs? iv. Do all Equity Bank programs align with my mission	i. Who are the main allies? ii. How do we generate support and financial low? iii. Who are our beneficiaries? iv. Who are our source of revenue and work?	i. How well are the processes in Equity Bank aligned with the results we would like to achieve? ii. Do we have the resources we need to succeed?

Source :(Raine,2006,p.21)

Mission

In his view, Lawren (1998) asserts that organization claim to have what they call success measurement techniques, and yet have not undergone the series of necessary analytic steps to make sure that they are actually measuring impact and not just tracking activity. In a related insight, Steiner and Alston (2000) argue that many organizations do not have a refined understanding of their agency, and of the effects of their work. Instead, they produce voluminous reports on how many women, men and associations they have offering the credits for Business Project.

In the field of measurement, the message from experts is clear: evaluation systems that are not closely tied to clear mission statements and an understanding of what impact the organization aims to have are doomed to failure. Equity Bank interested in self-evaluation must first of all define their mission statements Raine (2006). Indeed, it is important to underline the value of preceding the mission review with a collaborative discussion on how the problem breaks down, so that the mission's discussion can be defined within the context of a community of organizations, and a multitude of successful strategies.

Having defined the mission's scope, the challenge is to evaluate the activities of the organization by using a criterion of whether or not (and how effectively) they contribute to achieving the defined goal (Lenzen and d'Engelbronner, 2009). Mission clarification is a time-consuming process requiring the participation of the whole organization and only then, the process was driven by a vision of the higher contribution to the public good; as a result it was a project in which all members of the organization are willing to participate (Raine, 2006).

Networks of support

Equity Bank Uganda Limited relies on a variety of sources, not only for funding but for moral support, recognition, and the financial low needed for their policy suggestions to have an effect. Understanding how well the organization is supported and what determines the degree of support it receives must be part of any analysis of its success and impact (Brodeur, 2006).

Any organization that depends on few narrow number do not and does not have a broad base of citizen support risks losing touch with the people whom it is trying to serve. It also risks falling short in its responsibility to raise awareness among the local population of the problem it is trying to solve (Lenzen and d'Engelbronner, 2009).

Indeed, thinking creativity about how to mobilize resources, whether monetary, volunteer, or in-kind allows organizations to not only diversify their funding base, but encourages them to rethink their outreach strategies.

Operational capacity

Brodeaur (2006) agrees with (Raine, 2006) that an organization must also take a close look at its internal structure and resources, to determine whether it has enough financial and human resources to accomplish the objectives it has defined.

Stage two: Defining indicators of progress

The organization defining indicators that capture the nature of the progress it hopes to achieve. These indicators must be sensitive to the four specific levels of activity that lead to

impact activities, output, outcomes and impact (Raine 2006; Shenker, 2005). On the levels of activities, outputs and outcomes, finding the indicators of progress is quite straightforward once the process of clarifying one's mission has been completed. According to Brodeur (2006) the organization must simply make sure that indicators of success and impact are based on a clearly demonstrable relationship between the organization's activities and the realization of its goals, as described in the mission statement.

Considerably more challenging is the development of indicators for the last stage: impact. Yet it is the impact stage that really shows how successful the organization will be at achieving its ultimate mission. Raine (2006) argues that the impact indicators at the end of the chain must be relatively simple, and it is advisable to pick just four or five strong indicators; and not give into the temptation of creating a long list of issues and indicators that the organization is trying to affect. These are the numbers that the organizations use to communicate its impact to the outside world. They should impart a perception of the degree to which the organization has been able to affect policy, to change minds, to affect lives.

In addition, Shenker (2005) asserts that an ongoing evaluation of impact was most likely need to include qualitative and quantitative elements, and incorporate the viewpoints of a variety of stakeholders, including the organization's staff, the beneficiaries, and the supporters of the organization.

Stage three: Creating communities of learning

The most neglected role in the literature on success measurement and organizational effectiveness is the important part that can be played by studying communities, Brodeur (2006). Similarly, Raine (2006) ascertains that organizations do not need to solitarily embark on self-assessment endeavors.

Before highlighting the history of Business Project, it seems better answer to the question "What is a project?" A project is a set of activities, limited in space, time, and scope, which is to achieve specified objectives. It is a complex, non-routine, one-time effort limited by time, budget, resources, and performance specifications designed to meet customer needs". A project is also understood as "a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or

service “The duration of a project is the time from its start to its completion, which can take days, weeks, months or even years.

Project Management is quite often the responsibility of an individual project manager. This individual seldom participates directly in the activities that produce the end result, but rather strives to maintain the progress and productive mutual interaction of various parties in such a way that overall risk of failure is reduced.

There are several approaches that can be taken to managing project activities including iterative, incremental, and phased approaches.

Regardless of the approach employed, careful consideration needs to be given to clarity surrounding project objectives, goals, and importantly, to the roles and responsibilities of all participants and stakeholders (Clifford F. Gray & E.2006).

2.3 Characteristics of Successful Development Projects

What does “Success” Look Like in development projects?

A successful project is one that, over the long-term, improves the quality of life and reduces the poverty of people living in the region affected by a problem. If development change is sustained, then it was benefit future generations and help to ensure that their needs are met. As published online (sustainability of development projects), Successful projects have been found to mainstream three elements from the beginning: community participation, useful and cost effective technology, and support from the authorities.

Community participation in a project means that the people living in the region where the project is implemented have contributed to identifying and characterizing the problem that the project is attempting to resolve, and are taking part in various aspects of its implementation They understand how the problem negatively affects them, their children and their environment. The extent of their participation will be dictatèd by such factors as the size and complexity of the project; interest and level of confidence in the project’s goal and objectives, and the techniques employed by the project to bring about participation and to avail itself of the human resources in the community. Other factors include the prospect for

community residents to benefit directly from project participation, such as by learning new skills or realizing tangible gains including earning income.

While a participatory approach usually requires a good deal of time and resources in the planning phases of a project it can yield enormous and sustainable benefits in the long-term. Several studies carried out by the World Bank have found higher developmental rates of return in projects that seek the involvement of beneficiaries at all stages of the project cycle, and conversely, markedly lower socio-economic gains when there is little attention paid to their participation, particularly in the project design and planning stages. Involving the authorities, including local governments and state and federal institutions, and fomenting solid partnerships with and between them, is also crucial. Only if the authorities have themselves invested time and/or resources in the development project and believe in its outcomes, was they have the incentive to support it in the political support is particularly vital for the success of development projects because local politicians have the power to set priorities and to influence the higher levels of authority in providing the necessary resources to carry out project plans. However, to be this support must be free of conflicts of interest, and project managers should ensure that this is the case; otherwise the project was not be sustainable in the long term (Connell et al.,1995).

2.4 Project sustainability

Sustainability can be defined as the ability of project to maintain its operations, services and benefits during its projected life time. Sustainability is concerned with results.

However, the issue of sustainability should also be seen within time and changing social, economic and political contexts. A project that is seen as worth sustaining today may not be so in future.

However, what is also important to note is that if a government for reasons better known to itself, decides to provide support to a certain project and maintain its sustainability without regard to its economic viability, then that is a choice that the government has made and that that the issue of sustainability of such an activity should be seen purely from the perspectives of a decision taken by such a government.

Such sustainability through subsidy will no doubt benefit the paddy producers and thus serve a social purpose, but only at the cost of other perhaps more profitable investments that could be made in the economy.

While subsidy by government s has the ability to sustain a certain production process and thus benefit few producers, such an act may equally constrain activities which have greater potentials and better and more sustainable returns from other project. However, in such situation government may still be prepared support to an activity which is economically unsustainable, but politically or otherwise justifiable.

2.5 Project quality management

To achieve world class projects, products, services and processes you must combine both Project Management and Quality Management. This is called Project Quality Management. Quality has been defined as "the totality of characteristics of an entity. That bears on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs. Here, the stated and implied quality needs are the inputs used in defining project requirements from the donor and the beneficiaries.

Quality is also defined as the "Conformance to requirements or fitness for use" which means that the product or services must meet the intended objectives of the project and have a value to the donor and beneficiaries and that the beneficiaries can use the material or service as it was originally intended. The central focus of quality management is meeting or exceeding stakeholder's expectations and conforming to the project design and specifications.

The ultimate judge for quality is the beneficiary, and represents how close the project outputs and deliverables come to meeting the beneficiaries' requirements and expectations. How a beneficiary defines quality may be completely subjective, but there are many ways to make quality objective; by defining the individual characteristics and determine one or more metrics that can be collected to mirror the characteristic.

For instance, one of the features of a quality product may be that it has a minimum amount of errors. This characteristic can be measured by counting errors and defects after the product is used. Quality management is not an event - it is a process, a consistently high quality product or service cannot be produced by a defective process. Quality management is a repetitive cycle of measuring quality, updating processes, measuring, updating processes until the desired quality is achieved.

All material or services have characteristics that facilitate the identification of its quality. The characteristics are part of the conditions of how the material, equipment and services are able to meet the requirements of the project and are fit for use by the beneficiaries.

Quality characteristics relate to the attributes, measures and methods attached to that particular product or service.

Functionality is the degree, by which equipment performs its intended function, this is important especially for clinical equipment, that the operation should be behave as expected.

Performance is how well a product or service performs the beneficiaries intended use. A water system should be designed to support extreme conditions and require little maintenance to reduce the cost to the community and increase its sustainability.

Reliability is the ability of the service or product to perform as intended under normal conditions without unacceptable failures. Material used for blood testing should be able to provide the information in a consistent and dependable manner that will help identify critical diseases. The trust of the beneficiaries depend on the quality of the tests

Relevance, it's the characteristic of how a product or service meets the actual needs of the beneficiaries, it should be pertinent, applicable, and appropriate to its intended use or application

Timeliness, how the product or service is delivered in time to solve the problems when its needed and not after, this is a crucial characteristic for health and emergency relief work

Suitability, defines the fitness of its use, its appropriateness and correctness, the agriculture equipment must be designed to operate on the conditions the beneficiaries will use it on.

Completeness, the quality that the service is complete and includes all the entire scope of services. Training sessions should be complete and include all the material needed to build a desired skill or knowledge

Consistency, services are delivered in the same way for every beneficiary. Clinical tests need to be done using the same procedure for every patient.

Quality characteristics are not limited to the material, equipment or service delivered to the beneficiaries, but also applies to the material, equipment and services the project staff uses to deliver the project outputs. These include the vehicles, computers, various equipment and tools and consulting services the project purchases and uses to carry out its activities. Quality characteristics must be included in all material, equipment and services the project will purchase, the procurement officers must have a complete description of what is required by the project, otherwise a procurement office may purchase the goods or services based on her or his information of the product.

2.6 Quality Assurance

Assurance is the activity of providing evidence to create confidence among all stakeholders that the quality-related activities are being performed effectively; and that all planned actions are being done to provide adequate confidence that a product or service will satisfy the stated requirements for quality.

Quality Assurance is a process to provide confirmation based on evidence to ensure the donor, beneficiaries, organization management and other stakeholders that product meet needs, expectations, and other requirements. It assures the existence and effectiveness of process and procedure tools, and safeguards are in place to make sure that the expected levels of quality will be reached to produce quality outputs.

Quality assurance occurs during the implementation phase of the project and includes the evaluation of the overall performance of the project on a regular basis to provide confidence that the project will satisfy the quality standards defined by the project.

One of the purposes of quality management is to find errors and defects as early in the project as possible. Therefore, a good quality management process will end up taking more

effort hours and cost upfront. The goal is to reduce the chances that products or services will be of poor quality after the project has been completed.

Quality assurance is done not only to the products and services delivered by the project but also to the process and procedures used to manage the project, that includes the way the project uses the tools, techniques and methodologies to manage scope, schedule, budget and quality. Quality assurance also includes the project meets any legal or regulatory standards.

Quality Audits

Quality audits are structured reviews of the quality management activities that help identify lessons learned that can improve the performance on current or future project activities. Audits are performed by project staff or consultants with expertise in specific areas.

The purpose of quality audit is to review how the project is using its internal processes to produce the products and services it will deliver to the beneficiaries. Its goal is to find ways to improve the tools, techniques and processes that create the products and services. If problems are detected during the quality audits, corrective action will be necessary to the tools, processes and procedures used to ensure quality is reestablished.

Part of the audit may include a review of the project staff understanding of the quality parameters or metrics, and skills expertise and knowledge of the people in charge of producing or delivering the products or services. If corrective actions are needed, these must be approved through the change control processes.

2.7 Evaluation of development projects

Connell et al., (1995) states that many people working in the social and development field either fear evaluation or have little idea how to go about it. Either way, evaluation is often regarded as a somewhat foreign intervention. Yet without constant and continual evaluation, development projects have small hopes of achieving success. The contention is that if evaluation is understood, it was become less foreign, less threatening, and therefore lead to effective utilization of an essential and necessary intervention strategy.

Evaluation is an essential exercise. It builds an organization. It is not an investigation; neither is it an examination. It is quite simply, reflection on action. The word itself means: "to take the value out of". In other words, the intention is to look critically at past actions, take out what is of value, put aside what is not of value, and use the resulting analysis to inform future action.

The point to informing future action is, basically, to ensure that future action is an improvement over past action. The researcher believes to the word "learn through mistakes". This is only true if mistakes are evaluated. Further, and equally, we learn through our successes, but once again only if we evaluate them. Development in the sense of achieving greater awareness, greater control over our lives and our circumstances, cannot occur without regular and continuous evaluation. We attain to greater consciousness and clarity through evaluation. Without evaluation there can be no development. Evaluation illuminates our actions and gives them meaning.

2.8 Conducting evaluation of development projects

The final phase in the project cycle is evaluation. The analyst (evaluator) looks systematically at the elements of success and failure in the project experience to learn how better to plan for the future. Evaluation is not limited only to completed projects Baker (2000). It is most important managerial tool in ongoing development projects, and rather formalized evaluation may take place at several times in the life of a project. Careful evaluation should precede any effort to plan follow-up projects. And, finally, evaluation should be undertaken when a project is terminated or is well into routine operation (Baker J. 2000).

Evaluation of development projects may be done by many different people. Project management was continuously evaluating its experience as implementation proceeds. The sponsoring agency-perhaps the operating ministry, the planning agency, or an external assistance agency may undertake evaluation. In large and innovative projects, the project's administrative structure may provide a separate evaluation unit responsible for monitoring the project's implementation and for bringing problems to the attention of the project's management. Often the evaluation unit was including persons with planning skills who

enable the unit to take part in any necessary re-planning. The evaluation unit may also be responsible for planning follow-up projects.

In many instances, the project's management wanted to turn to outside evaluators. Evaluators are usually development specialists who are trained in project monitoring and evaluation. Experts in the particular field may also be used. Whoever does the evaluation wanted to read the relevant documents carefully and then have extensive conversations with those who have had a part in the project-planners, project manager, operating staff, farmers participating in the project, or local people affected by the project.

The extent to which the objectives of a project are being realized provides the primary criterion for an evaluation. The objectives cannot be accepted uncritically, however, the inquiry should consider whether the objectives themselves were appropriate and suitable. The evaluators will want to know if these goals were made clear to the planners and to project management (Connel, et al; 1995).

Estrella M., et al (2000) argues that project plan should be reviewed to see if it was an appropriate one in light of the objectives set forth. Each objective should be examined to determine whether it was considered carefully and whether appropriate provision for it was made in the project plan. Was the technology proposed appropriate? Were the institutional, organizational, and managerial arrangements suited to the conditions? Were the financial aspects carefully worked out on the basis of realistic assumptions, and were the economic implications properly explored? How did the project in practice compare with each aspect of the project analysis?

The evaluation should consider the response of project management and the credit to changing circumstances. Did management respond quickly enough to changes? Was its response carefully considered and appropriate? Did the institutional and organizational structure in the project permit a flexible response? How could the project's structure be altered to make the response to change more flexible and appropriate in the future? From the evaluation should come carefully considered recommendations about how to improve the appropriateness of each aspect of the project design so that plans for project implementation can be revised if the project is ongoing and so that future projects can be better planned if the

project evaluated has been completed? An organization with a social responsibility will depend on moral and ethical values of systems upon which executive decisions are based upon legal requirements. (Didenschneider R.1987).

One reason of Bank Credit Scheme and success Business Project may be for the interest in growth of social or company such as a clean reputation and public opinion being in favor of more responsible action. The organization was to check, reorganize and re-examine their responsibilities so that the good reputation can assist them have solid achievements. These responsibilities should be used to maximize profits and build an image into the society. We could finally say that the role of corporate businesses is no longer business alone but also in the sense of profits build an image into the customers (Ketchen Philip, 1997).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

In this, the methodological aspect of the study was discussed. It covers the research design, the research population, the research instrument, validity and reliability, data analysis, Ethical consideration and also the expected limitation to the study.

3.1 Research design

The descriptive research design method was used in this study. It involves using questionnaire in collecting data from the respondents. In collecting concerned data, questionnaires were used. Both quantitative and qualitative research designs were used and data were obtained through the use of interviews, documents reading and internet inclusive.

According to Grinnel et al. (1990), referring to international practice, our research is designed by using three main evaluation criteria providing the basis on which project achievements and impacts are to be assessed; The performance of the project, The relevance of the project, The efficiency and effectiveness of the project.

The last two criteria are enclosed in the first one – performance of the project which captures the extent to which project objectives are consistent with the priorities of Equity Bank and stakeholders (relevance); how well the project performed in delivering against objectives (effectiveness); and how economically resources have been converted into results (efficiency). The sub-criterion of relevance focuses on the quality of project objectives: Has the project have done the right things? The effectiveness and efficiency sub-criteria focus on the extent to which the right objectives will be achieved at reasonable cost: Have the project done things right? The performance of the project, therefore, answers the question: Were the right things done right?

While the evaluation criteria summarized above serve to clarify what has happened in the first phase of the project, they are also intended to lead to further questions, such as: “Why did things go the way they did?” or if there will be shortcomings: “How can such problems

be avoided in future? If there will be successes, “What are the main ingredients responsible for the success?” How could the project be replicated or scaled up?” By asking these questions, the evaluation exercise will be generated lessons and insights.

3.2 Research Population

The study involved the staffs and customers of Equity Bank Uganda Ltd. The population size is 400

3.3 Sample Size

A population is the complete collection of all the elements that are of interest in a particular investigation. A target population is the population to which the researcher ultimately wants to generalize the results. This target population is the population from which the sample was drawn. The result can best be generalized to the accessible population.

Therefore, the proportionate sample size is 101 people (2 people on board, 5 staffs and 94 customers).

The study was got the sample size of a total of 101 respondents through use of the Slovens formula (1978), which is;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where; n= sample size

N= population size

e= level of significance (0.05).

$$n = \frac{400}{1 + 400(0.05^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{400}{1 + 400(0.25)}$$

n= 101

The study used a stratified random sampling. In this process, the sampling frame was divided into non-overlapping groups or strata based the stakeholder groupings of the population. A sample was then taken from each stratum randomly. This sampling technique will be adopted because it helped this study in achieving greater precision because the strata have been chosen so that members of the same stratum was as similar as possible in respect of the characteristic of interest. Also it provided administrative convenience as each stratum was understood and deal with in detail and this was even be assisted in later stages of Analysis.

3.4 Sample procedure

The researcher used stratified random and purposive sampling techniques to collect data from various categories of the survey population. A stratified random sampling technique was adopted because it enables the researcher to achieve the desired representation from various sub groups in the population which almost reproduced in the sample. Purposive sampling technique allowed the researcher to use respondents that had the required information with respect to his study objectives.

3.5 Methods for data collection

3.5.1 Research instruments

Questionnaire

Questionnaire is information gathering technique that contains information about the attitude, beliefs, behavior and characteristics from several respondents, who may be affected by a given system. Questions included close-ended questions where the respondents were allowed to choose from the alternative answers given as well as open-ended questions where the respondents were allowed to decide the aspect, form, detail and the length of his/her answers. The questionnaire addressed to all selected beneficiaries in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd.

Interview

Interview is a fact finding method where the interviewer interacts with the interviewee face to face or over the telephone. The process involves the following steps; determining who to

interview, establishing objectives of the interview, preparing for the interview, conducting the interview, documenting the interview, evaluating the interview.

This fact finding technique was guarantee reliable first hand information from our target source. This method gave us a chance to the interviewee to give his suggestions and/or opinion. These are the fundamental solutions to give out clearly stated used for user requirements.

Documentation

The researcher consulted various published text such as textbooks, web publications, magazines and journals, to obtain secondary data

3.6 Source of data

The researcher used both primary and secondary data.

3.6.1 Primary data

According to Bailey (1987), primary data are eyewitness accounts written by people who experienced a particular event or behavior. The collection of primary data entailed provision of questionnaire and carrying out interviews.

3.6.2 Secondary data

The collections of secondary data included reports, magazines, articles as well as textbooks and internet documentation. These instruments targeted respondents involved in Business Projects.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

Content validity ensured by subjecting the researcher devised questionnaires on resource availability and utilization to judgment by the content experts (who shall estimate the validity on the basis of their experience) such as staffs and customers in Equity Bank.

In this test-retest technique, the questionnaires were administered twice to the same subjects. If the test is reliable and the trait being measured is stable, the results were consistent and essentially the same in both times.

3.8 Data analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative techniques of data analysis were used. These methods were used to ensure the reliability of obtained information. The quantitative data analyzed was used by descriptive analysis by using tables, graphs and percentages. Whereas in the qualitative data, the data from interview and questionnaire presented, analyzed and interpreted by using tables and figures. Research questions were analyzed one after another and these basis upon which to conclusions about the findings were made.

3.9 Ethical considerations

Social research should be ethical in collection of the data in the process of analysis the data in dissemination of findings they are accepted to respect right dignity of those who are participating in the research project and avoid any harm to the participating in the arising from their involvement in the research and operate with honesty and integrity.

3.10 Limitations of the study

Some respondents voluntarily might refuse to respond to some questions fearing that management may victimize them. However this will be minimized by the researcher via cultivating and instilling a sense of trust in the minds of respondents and assuming them confidentiality.

Difficulty in accessing the respondents due to their busy, however the researcher will use multiple skills like call backs, rearranging appointment and extensive mappings.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, data regarding Bank credit scheme and success of entrepreneurial projects in equity bank Uganda ltd was presented, analyzed and discussed. The presentation is arranged in line with the specific objectives that guided the study, including; To determine the requirement of loaning followed by Equity Bank Uganda Ltd in terms of success of entrepreneurial Project, to find out the process through which successful projects are evaluated by the Bank, to determine the factors that negatively affect the Success of projects that have borrowed from the bank. However, the demographic characteristics of respondents are presented first to provide a clear picture of the nature of people that participated in the study. The findings of this chapter were also an outcome of 101 respondents.

4.1 Demographic factors

Table 1: gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	57	56.4
Female	44	43.5
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The gender distribution of the respondent reveals that majority of the respondents were male that is to say 57(56.4%) and minority respondent were females 44(43.5%).these two figures therefore justify almost gender balance in this study.

Figure 1: gender of the respondents



The figure shows the gender distribution of the respondent which reveals that majority of the respondents were male that is to say 57(56.4%) and minority respondent were females 44(43.5%).these two figures therefore justify almost gender balance in this study.

Table 2: Age of the respondents

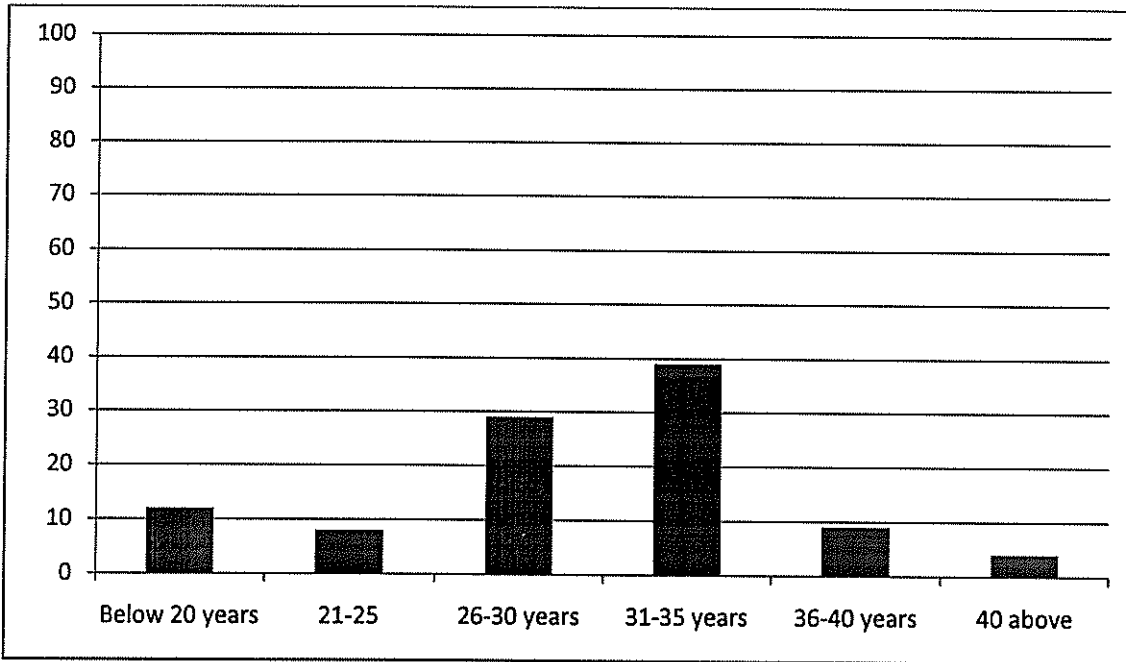
Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 20 years	12	11.8
21-25 years	08	7.9
26-30 years	29	28.7
31-35 year	39	38.6
36 – 40 years	09	8.9
40 above	04	3.9
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The age distribution of respondents is as follows; 6.8% below 20, 21.9 %(21-28), 35.6 %(29-36), 17.8 %(37-44), 17.8% 45 above. It can therefore be deduced that through all age

categories were represented the youth respondents almost monopolized the study. The majority of the respondents were between 31 – 35 years and the minority of the respondents were between 40 and above

Figure 2: Age of the respondents



The age distribution of respondents is as follows; 6.8% below 20, 21.9 % (21-28), 35.6 % (29-36), 17.8 % (37-44), 17.8% 45 above. It can therefore be deduced that through all age categories were represented the youth respondents almost monopolized the study. The majority of the respondents were between 31 – 35 years and the minority of the respondents were between 40 and above

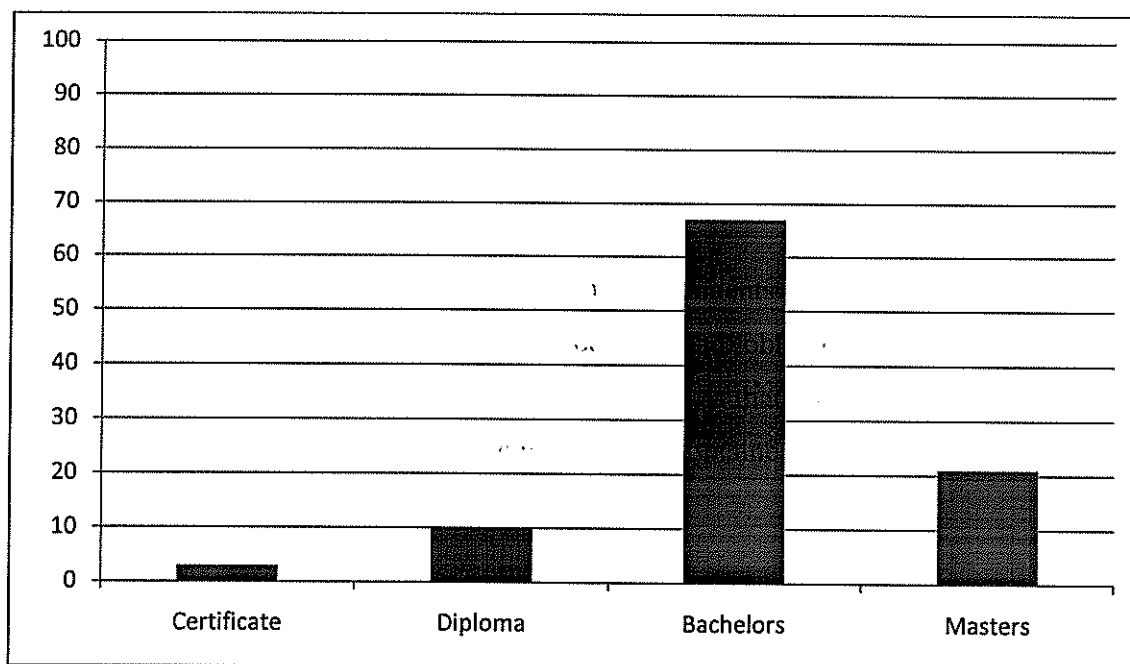
Table 3: level of education of the respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	03	2.9
Diploma	10	9.9
Bachelors	67	66.3
Master	21	20.7
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The table above indicates that 03(2.9%) of respondents had reached certificate level, 10(9.9%) had reached diploma level, 67(66.3%) had obtained a bachelors degree and 21(20.7%) had obtained a masters degree. This indicates that the majority of the respondents had obtained a bachelors degree and the minority had obtained a certificate.

Figure 3: level of education of the respondents



The figure above indicates that 03(2.9%) of respondents had reached certificate level, 10(9.9%) had reached diploma level, 67(66.3%) had obtained a bachelors degree and 21(20.7%) had obtained a masters degree. This indicates that the majority of the respondents had obtained a bachelors degree and the minority had obtained a certificate.

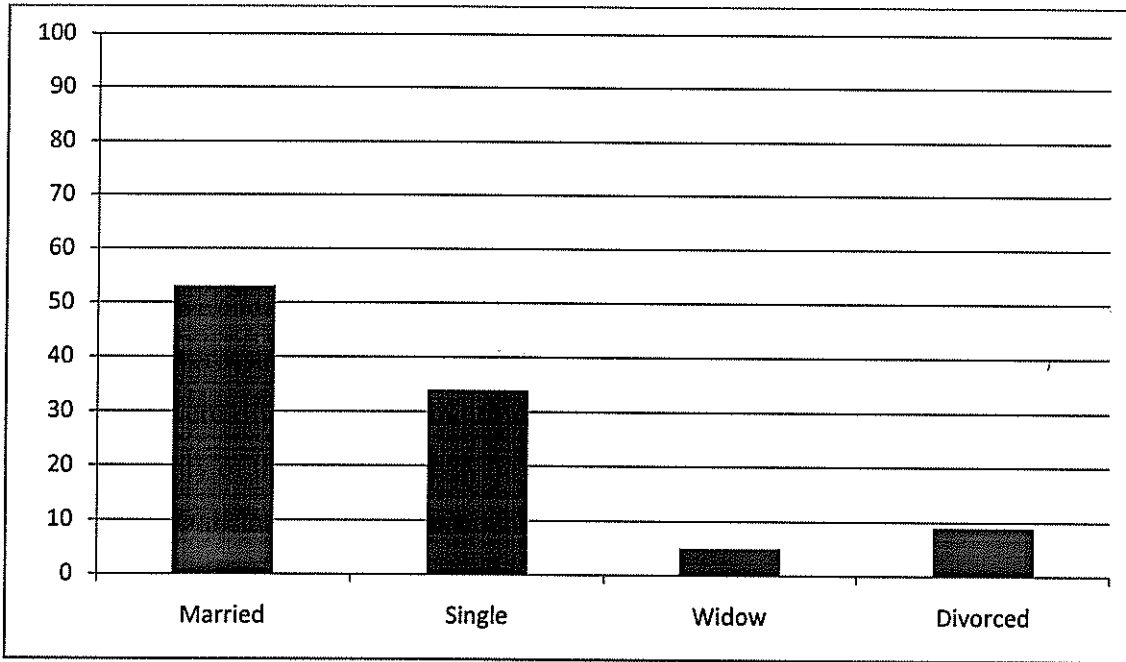
Table 4: marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	53	52.4
Single	34	33.6
Widow	05	4.9
Divorced	09	8.9
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The table above indicates that 53(52.4%) of the respondents were married, 34(33.6) of the respondents were single, 05(4.9%) of the respondents were widows and 09(8.9%) of the respondents were divorced. This indicates that the majority of the respondents were married and the minority of the respondents were widowed.

Figure 4: marital status of the respondents



The figure above indicates that 53(52.4%) of the respondents were married, 34(33.6) of the respondents were single, 05(4.9%) of the respondents were widows and 09(8.9%) of the respondents were divorced. This indicates that the majority of the respondents were married and the minority of the respondents were widowed.

4.2 Social Economic factors

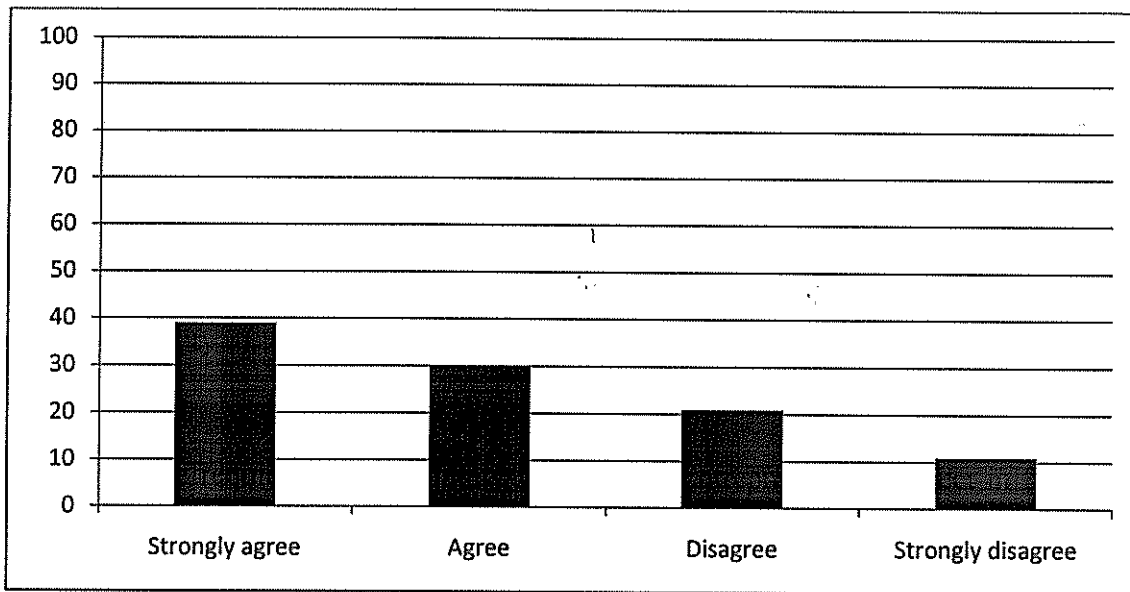
Table 5: The requirement of loaning followed for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd in Security of loan

Security of loan	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	39	38.6
Agree	30	29.7
Disagree	21	20.7
Strongly disagree	11	10.8
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

In the above table, it indicates that 39(38.6%) of respondents strongly agree in security of the loan, 30(29.7%) of the respondents agree in security of the loan, 21(20.7%) of the respondents disagree in security of the loan and 11(10.8%) of the respondents strongly disagree in in security of the loan. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in security of loan and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in security of loan.

Figure 5: The requirement of loaning followed for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd in Security of loan



In the above figure, it indicates that 39(38.6%) of respondents strongly agree in security of the loan, 30(29.7%) of the respondents agree in security of the loan, 21(20.7%) of the respondents disagree in security of the loan and 11(10.8%) of the respondents strongly disagree in in security of the loan. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in security of loan and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in security of loan.

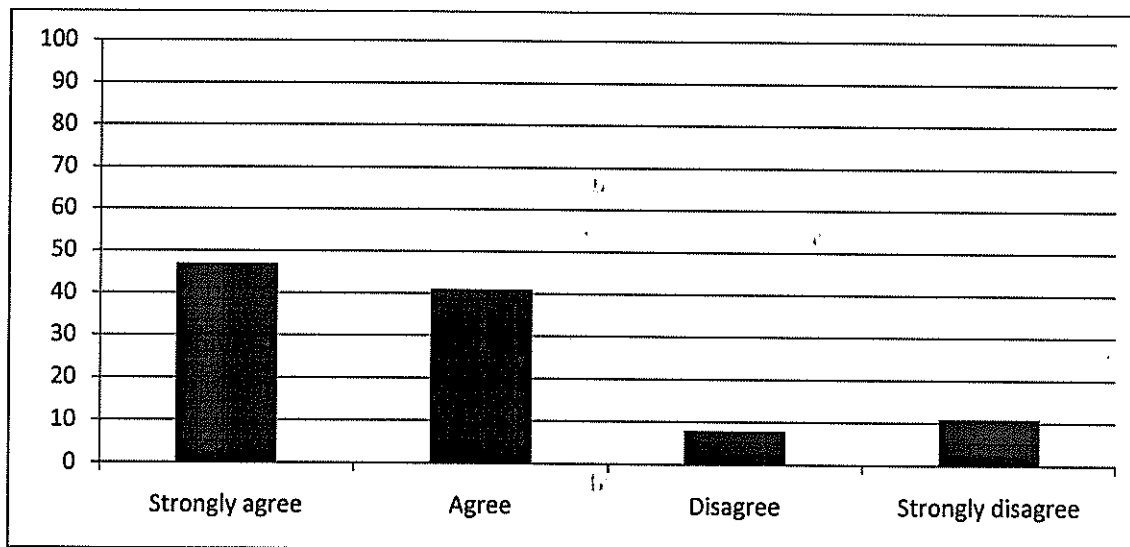
Table 6: The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Period of payment

Period of payment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	47	46.5
Agree	41	40.5
Disagree	8	7.9
Strongly disagree	5	4.9
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The table 4, above indicates that 47(46.5%) of respondents strongly agree in Period of payment, 41(40.5%) of the respondents agree in Period of payment, 8(7.9%) of the respondents disagree in Period of payment and 5(4.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in in Period of payment. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Period of payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Period of payment.

Figure 6: The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Period of payment



The figure above indicates that 47(46.5%) of respondents strongly agree in Period of payment, 41(40.5%) of the respondents agree in Period of payment, 8(7.9%) of the

respondents disagree in Period of payment and 5(4.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in in Period of payment. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Period of payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Period of payment.

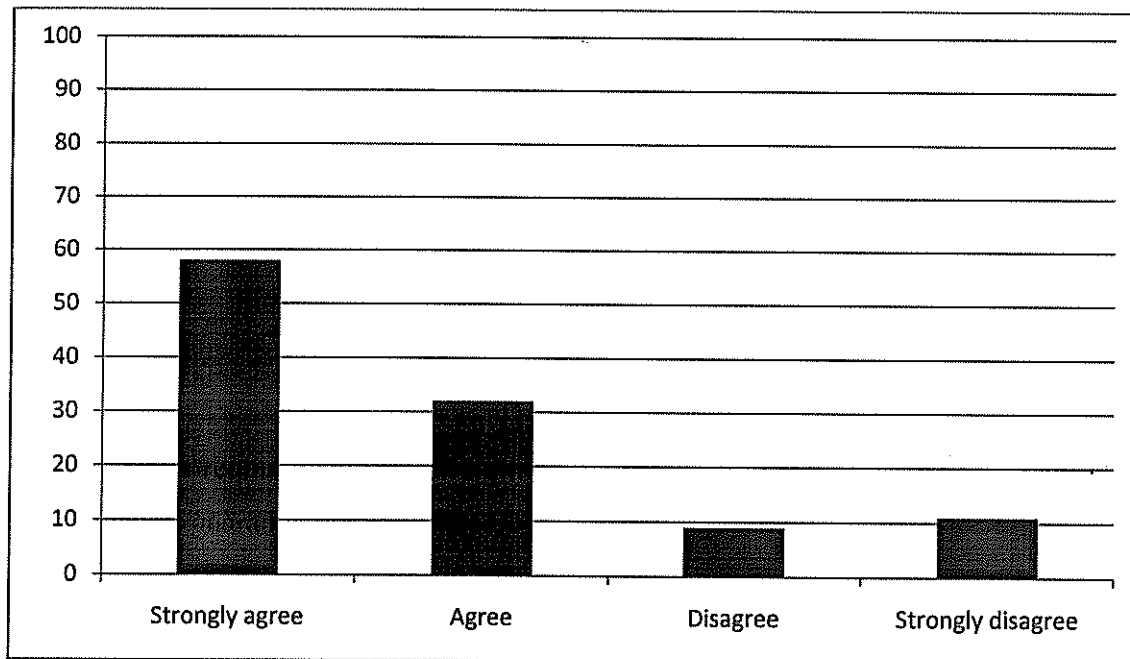
Table 7: The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Visit of guarantee

Visit of guarantee	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	58	57.4
Agree	32	31.6
Disagree	09	8.9
Strongly disagree	02	1.9
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

In the table 7, above indicates that 58(57.4%) of respondents strongly agree in Visit of guarantee, 32(31.6%) of the respondents agree in Visit of guarantee, 09(8.9%) of the respondents disagree in Period of payment and 02(1.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in in Visit of guarantee. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Period of payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Visit of guarantee.

Figure 7: The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Visit of guarantee



In the figure 7, above indicates that 58(57.4%) of respondents strongly agree in Visit of guarantee, 32(31.6%) of the respondents agree in Visit of guarantee, 09(8.9%) of the respondents disagree in Period of payment and 02(1.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in in Visit of guarantee. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Period of payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Visit of guarantee.

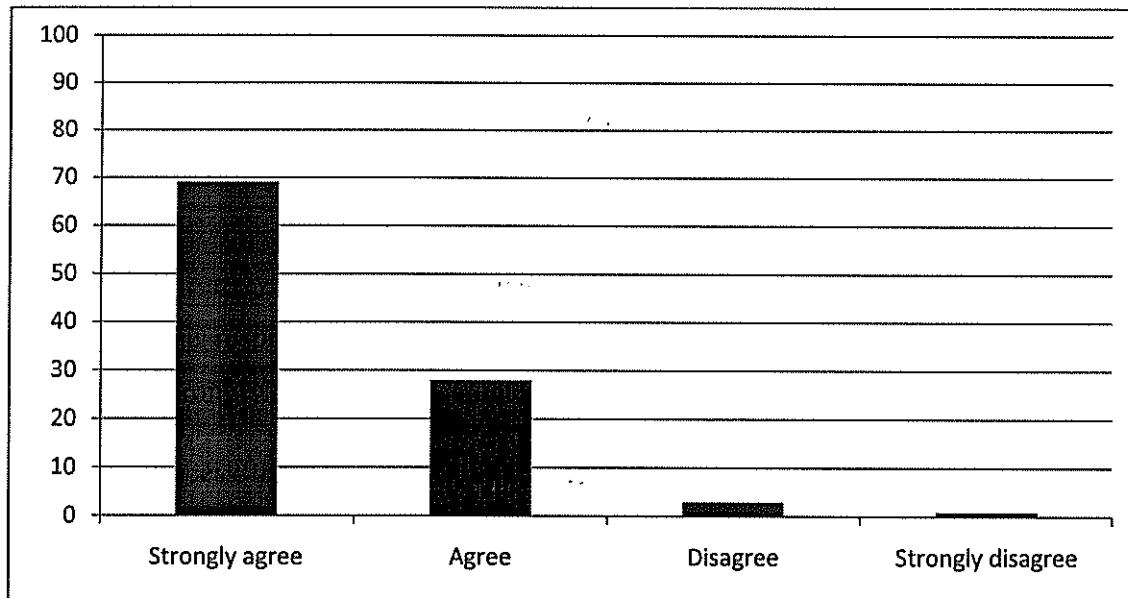
Table 8: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Sustainability of project

Evaluated Sustainability of project	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	69	68.3
Agree	28	27.7
Disagree	03	2.9
Strongly disagree	01	0.9
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

In the above table, it indicates that 69(68.3%) of respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Sustainability of project, 28(27.7%) of the respondents agree in Evaluated Sustainability of project, 03(2.9%) of the respondents disagree in Visit of guarantee and 01(0.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Sustainability of project. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Period of payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Sustainability of project.

Figure 8: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Sustainability of project



In the above figure, it indicates that 69(68.3%) of respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Sustainability of project, 28(27.7%) of the respondents agree in Evaluated Sustainability of project, 03(2.9%) of the respondents disagree in Visit of guarantee and 01(0.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Sustainability of project. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Period of payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Sustainability of project.

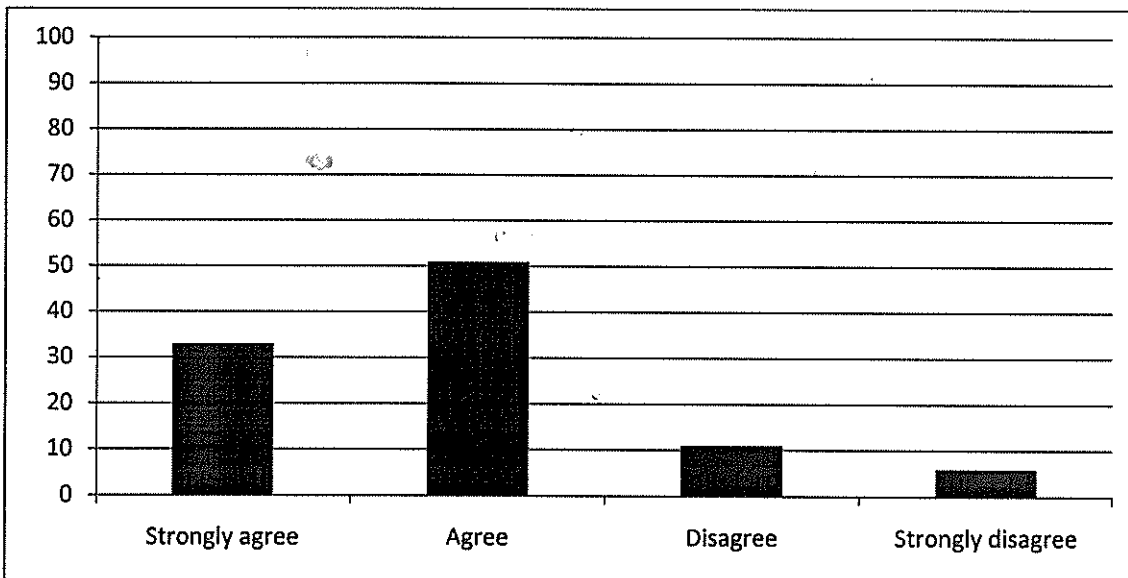
Table 9: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Social activities

Evaluated Social Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	33	32.6
Agree	51	50.4
Disagree	11	10.8
Strongly disagree	06	5.9
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

In the above table, it indicates that 33(32.6%) of respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Social Activities, 51(50.4%) of the respondents agree in Evaluated Social Activities, 11(10.8%) of the respondents disagree in Evaluated Social Activities and 06(5.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Social Activities. This implies that the majority of the respondents agree in Evaluated Social Activities and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Social Activities.

Figure 9: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Social activities



In the above figure, it indicates that 33(32.6%) of respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Social Activities, 51(50.4%) of the respondents agree in Evaluated Social Activities, 11(10.8%) of the respondents disagree in Evaluated Social Activities and 06(5.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Social Activities. This implies that the majority of the respondents agree in Evaluated Social Activities and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Social Activities.

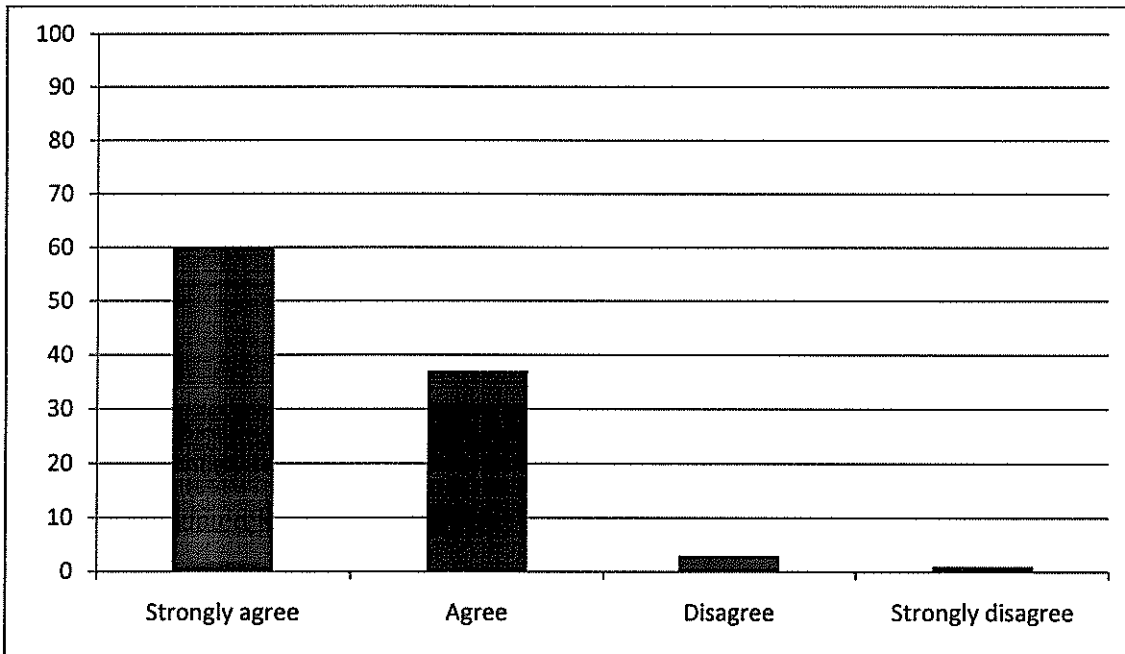
Table 10: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Regular payment

Evaluated Regular Payment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	60	59.4
Agree	37	36.6
Disagree	03	2.9
Strongly disagree	01	0.9
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

In the above table, it indicates that 60(59.4%) of respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Regular Payment, 37(36.6%) of the respondents agree in Evaluated Regular Payment, 03(2.9%) of the respondents disagree in Evaluated Regular Payment and 01(0.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Regular Payment. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Regular Payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Regular Payment.

Figure 10: Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Regular payment



In the above figure, it indicates that 60(59.4%) of respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Regular Payment, 37(36.6%) of the respondents agree in Evaluated Regular Payment, 03(2.9%) of the respondents disagree in Evaluated Regular Payment and 01(0.9%) of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Regular Payment. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Regular Payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Regular Payment.

In the figure table, it indicates that 43(42.5%) of respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Poverty Regulation, 34(33.6%) of the respondents agree in Evaluated Poverty Regulation,, 13(12.8%) of the respondents disagree in Evaluated Poverty Regulation, and 11(10.8%) of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Poverty Regulation,. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Poverty Regulation, and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Evaluated Poverty Regulation.

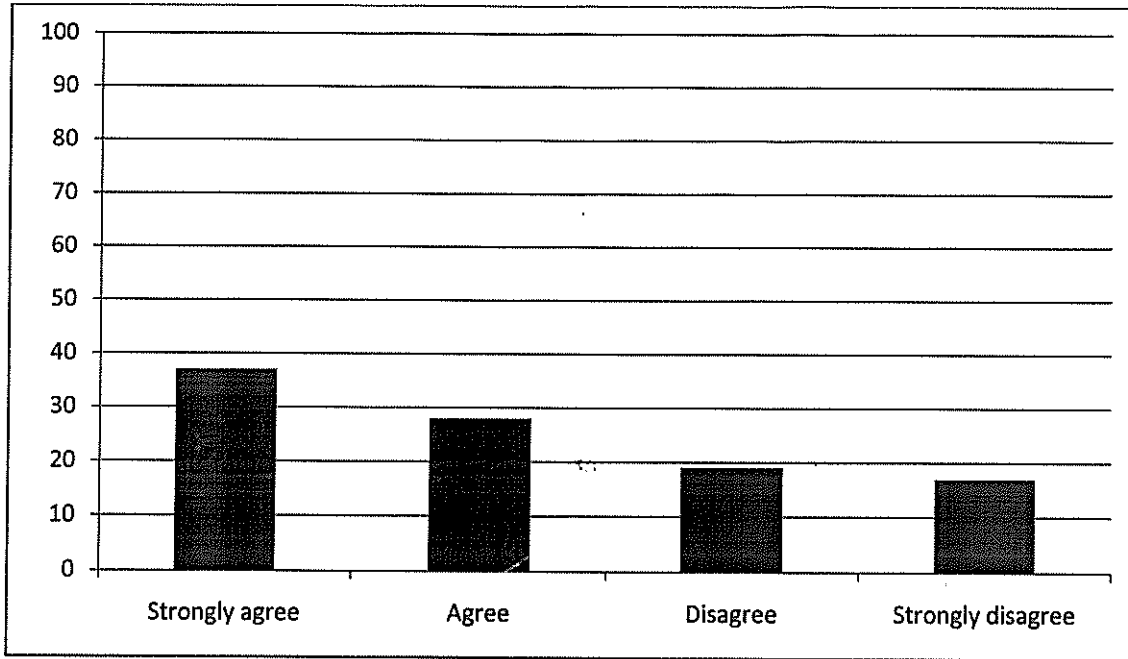
Table 12: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Failed of project

Failed of project	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	37	36.6
Agree	28	27.7
Disagree	19	18.8
Strongly disagree	17	16.8
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

In the above table, it indicates that 37(36.6%) of respondents strongly agree in Failed of project, 28(27.7%) of the respondents agree in Failed of project, 19(18.8%) of the respondents disagree in Failed of project, and 17(16.8%) of the respondents strongly disagree in Failed of project. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Poverty Regulation, and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Failed of project.

Figure 12: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Failed of project



In the above figure, it indicates that 37(36.6%) of respondents strongly agree in Failed of project, 28(27.7%) of the respondents agree in Failed of project, 19(18.8%) of the respondents disagree in Failed of project, and 17(16.8%) of the respondents strongly disagree in Failed of project. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in Evaluated Poverty Regulation, and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in Failed of project.

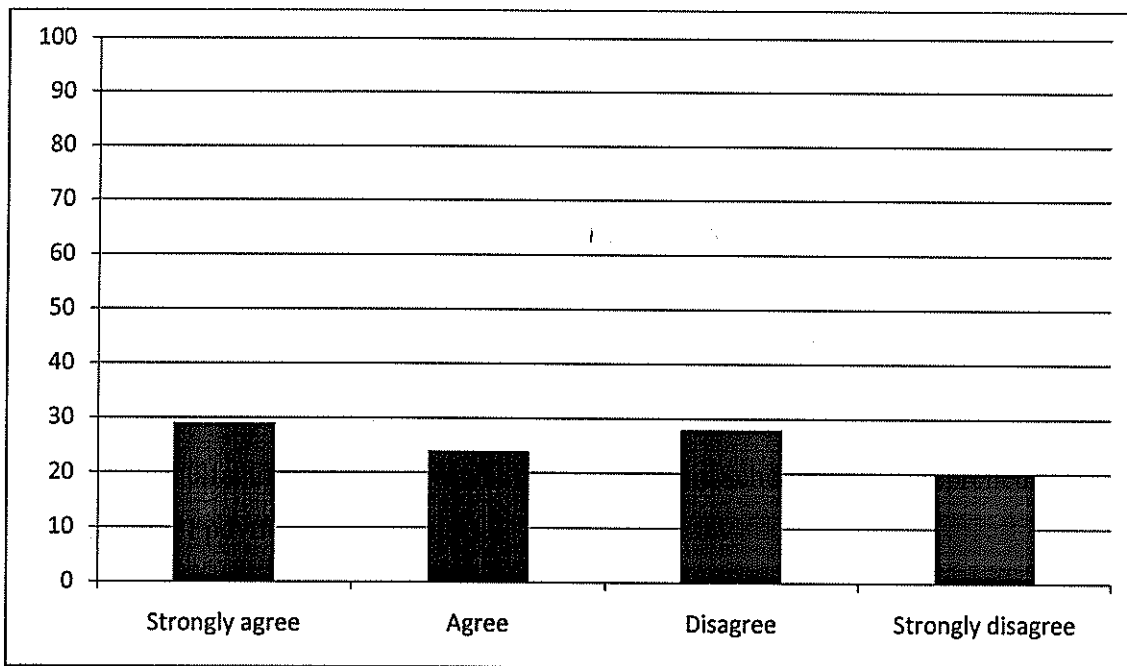
Table 13: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Incapacity of payment

Incapacity of payment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	29	28.7
Agree	24	23.7
Disagree	28	27.7
Strongly disagree	20	19.8
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

In the above table, it indicates that 29(28.7%) of respondents strongly agree in incapacity of payment, 24(23.7%) of the respondents agree in incapacity of payment, 28(27.7%) of the respondents disagree in incapacity of payment and 20(19.8%) of the respondents strongly disagree in incapacity of payment. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in incapacity of payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in incapacity of payment.

Figure 13: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Incapacity of payment



In the above figure, it indicates that 29(28.7%) of respondents strongly agree in incapacity of payment, 24(23.7%) of the respondents agree in incapacity of payment, 28(27.7%) of the respondents disagree in incapacity of payment and 20(19.8%) of the respondents strongly disagree in incapacity of payment. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in incapacity of payment and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in incapacity of payment.

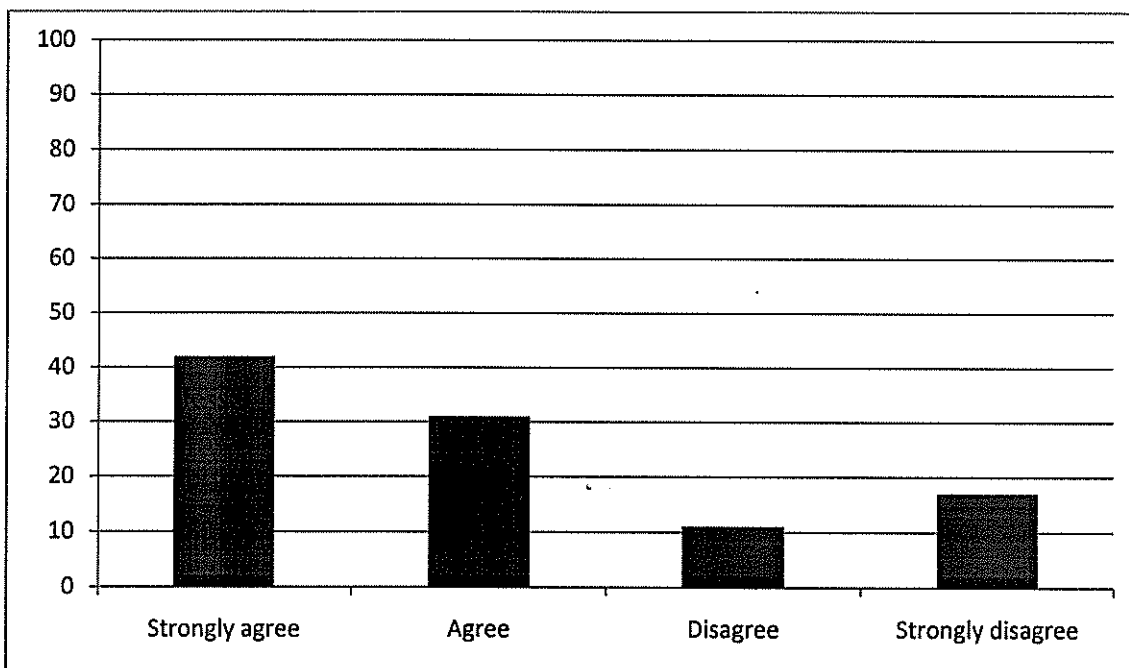
Table 14: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is big number of jobless

Big number of jobless	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	42	41.5
Agree	31	30.6
Disagree	11	10.8
Strongly disagree	17	16.8
Total	101	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

In the above table, it indicates that 29(28.7%) of respondents strongly agree in big number of jobless, 24(23.7%) of the respondents agree in big number of jobless, 28(27.7%) of the respondents disagree in big number of jobless and 20(19.8%) of the respondents strongly disagree in big number of jobless. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in big number of jobless and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in big number of jobless.

Figure 14: The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is big number of jobless



In the above figure, it indicates that 29(28.7%) of respondents strongly agree in big number of jobless, 24(23.7%) of the respondents agree in big number of jobless, 28(27.7%) of the respondents disagree in big number of jobless and 20(19.8%) of the respondents strongly disagree in big number of jobless. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agree in big number of jobless and the minority of the respondents strongly disagree in big number of jobless.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS, SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the conclusions from the study, summary of the findings, the recommendations made, suggestions for further studies are presented. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis.

5.1 Conclusion

The purpose of the study is to investigate the Bank Credit Scheme in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd to offer the loans to the Entrepreneurial Projects submitted by their borrowers. The Bank Credit Scheme is one of the keys for Entrepreneurial Projects in teams of development. In Uganda, unlike many developed countries that the country aspires to emulate, it is very difficult for borrowers to get a loan to start a business or for small businesses to get a loan to expand their operations an anomaly that Equity Bank Uganda Ltd was decided to correct it in credit scheme. Additionally, Equity Bank Uganda Ltd has developed a training package in Bank Credit for the staff. The factors that negatively affect the success of Bank Credit Scheme is there but the recommendation for Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is to follow all requirements before offering loans and for customers is to scan environment requesting of loans.

5.2 Summary of findings

According to Bank Credit Scheme and Entrepreneurial Projects was to fight poverty by participation in Bank Credit Scheme and Business development process.

The findings of the study discovered that Bank Credit Scheme is the key route of development of a country in general. The loans contribute positively to the development of Entrepreneurial Projects through Bank Credit Scheme. It can help also to make small business, ownership of assets, self control and decision making power in house hold.

The findings demonstrated also that the population participated in implementation of Bank Credit Scheme, applying and present their security for getting the loans for Business.

According to Equity Bank Uganda Ltd, to measure social economic development is to compare the quantity of resources available to a society, distribution of income among social groups and quality of life (access to education and employment opportunities).

The findings of the study discovered that the Bank Credit Scheme has used for improving social economic development included offering the loans to small, medium and big Business, provided employment opportunities for society and education by all.

Mostly in developing countries, do not have easy access to credit for their activities. Lack of capital to start or run business led them to request for credits from the Bank. This is due to poverty, unemployment, low household and business income and inability to save. In developing countries, lack the ability to save , yet savings are needed to protect income, act as a security for loan and could be re-invested in the business (Akanji, 2006).

The findings of this study demonstrate the Bank Credit Scheme has many factors affect it negatively; some of them which affected Bank Credit Scheme are like failing to pay at time and failing of Projects.

5.3 Recommendations

In order to the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Projects the following recommendations are needed to: Government, Local Community, International Community, General recommendations and Recommendations for further research.

The Government should facilitate capacity of commercial Banks of Uganda to promote the Bank Credit scheme to ensure the credits offering by commercial Banks through National bank, promoting the Business credits and savings cooperatives in their implementation because the aim of Entrepreneurial Projects is to improve the lives of the poor peoples of Uganda through the Entrepreneurial Projects and to best solve common problems of the community and satisfy their needs.

Equity Bank Uganda Ltd should consider the customers how have securities and visit them, should emphasis on customer satisfaction, deposit of some amount before requesting of loans to ensure sustainable Entrepreneurial Projects. This will help the customers to improve their Entrepreneurial Projects.

The central bank of Uganda should be vigilante on enforcing banking regulations as this contributes to strict deposit and Modes of loans acceptable are the major component of banking regulations. Equity Bank Uganda Ltd should pay for the training or workshop for their employees about Projects Planning and credits.

Equity Bank Uganda Ltd should put emphasis on regular workshops and more training, seminars with debates about Bank Credit Scheme with the level of development in Uganda through the tools to promote Entrepreneurial Projects. Finally should encourage research to identify values on which to build for the promotion of Entrepreneurial Projects.

As a manager of a Bank or branch of it, you have to know what impact you are having and why. Leading about successes and failures though regular evaluation and critical reflection is fundamental for guiding the intervention towards achieving maximum impact.

Local Community should understand Bank Credit Scheme in its true meaning. Local community should identify the need to respond to changing circumstances and increased understanding by adapting the Project so that it will be more likely to achieve its intended impacts.

International Community should closely monitor and the government on the implementation of the international standard according to the local situation. Therefore should support Government financially because this will facilitate the best results regarding Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Projects by Commercial Banks in Uganda.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

Research should extensively be done on Bank Credit Scheme and their negative impacts to the Commercial Banks and to the borrowers in the whole of East Africa in order to come up with recommendations that can help all East African Countries in their drive to ensuring transparency in Bank Credit Scheme for projects by commercial Banks.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES

My name is Kabaseven Marion, a student of Kampala International University (Uganda) carrying out a research study on assessing the Bank Credit Scheme and Development projects in Equity Bank Ltd in Uganda. I request you to complete the questionnaire with no tension because you are just expressing your opinions; therefore every answer you give is correct.

Title of the research problem "Bank Credit Scheme and success of Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd".

Please tick where appropriate

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Please tick the appropriate box or elaborate where applicable.

SECTION A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. Age

Below20

21 – 28

29 – 36

37 – 44

45 – Above

3. Level of education
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- University
- Never been to school

4. Marital status
- Married
- Single
- Widow
- Divorced

SECTION B

Direction: please respond to the questions flowing with your choice . Kindly use the written guide as;

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

5. The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is security of loan

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

6. The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Period of payment

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

7. The requirement of loaning for Entrepreneurial Project in Equity Bank Uganda Ltd is Visit of guarantee

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

8. Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Sustainability of project
 Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree
9. Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Social activities
 Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree
10. Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Regular payment
 Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree
11. Process through which the success of Bank Credit Scheme for Entrepreneurial Project is evaluated Poverty regulation
 Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree
12. The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Failed of project
 Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree
13. The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Incapacity of payment
 Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree
14. The factor negatively affect the Bank credit Scheme and entrepreneurial Projects is Big number of jobless
 Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

APPENDIX II: TIME FRAMEWORK

Month Activities	Feb	March	April	May
Proposal writing				
Submission and approval				
Collection of literature				
Instrument Design				
Pilot test				
Corrections				
Data Collection				
Data analysis and Report writing				
Approval and submission				

APPENDIX III: BUDGET

ITEMS	UNIT COST IN	TOTAL COST
Typing and Printing	100 per page	33000
Binding	8000 per copy x 4	32000
Transport	30000	60000
Communication	-	15,000
Data collection		100,000
Meals	30000	40000
Stationeries	20000	30000
Miscellaneous	40000	40000
Grant Total		350,000